

REMARKS

The applicants gratefully acknowledge the indication of allowable subject matter. In particular, Claims 31, 34, 35, 37, 41 and 44-47 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim but were indicated to be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims (pg. 4, numbered paragraph 7 of the Official Action). Accordingly, Claims 31, 34, 37, 41, 44 have been rewritten in independent form. It is therefore respectfully submitted that these claims are now in condition for allowance. Additionally, Claims 35 and 45 have been amended to depend from Claims 34 and 44, respectively. Further, Claims 46 and 47 depend from Claim 41. As set forth above, Claims 34, 41 and 44 have been rewritten in independent form and are now in condition for allowance. It is therefore respectfully submitted that Claims 35 and 45-47 are also now in condition for allowance. In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to Claims 31, 34, 35, 37, 41 and 44-47 is respectfully requested.

The specification has been amended to replace the reference to certain originally filed claims therein with the text of these claims. Accordingly, no new matter is being added by these amendments to the specification.

Claims 30, 36, 39, 40 and 49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,529,654 to Kavanagh et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Kavanagh”). This rejection, which appears on page 2, numbered paragraph 2 of the Official Action, is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

As set forth in the Official Action, Kavanagh discloses a process for forming a safety glazing laminate. However, there is no teaching or suggestion in Kavanagh of a method of manufacturing a curved laminated automotive glazing panel as set forth in Claim 30 comprising “. . . depositing a solar control coating layer comprising a coating stack having at least two spaced

sputtered silver containing layers on a substantially flat sheet of glazing material . . . “ and “ . . . *bending said substantially flat sheet of glazing material carrying said solar control coating layer* such that the solar control coating layer is positioned at a convex surface of the bent sheet of glazing material. In particular, Kavanagh discloses bonding a shaped structure comprising a control stack between two *bent* glass sheets (column 7, lines 32-39 of Kavanagh). In other words, in Kavanagh the glass sheets are bent *before* bonding to the control stack. In contrast, the method defined by Claim 30 recites bending a substantially flat sheet of glazing material carrying a solar control coating layer. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 30 is not anticipated by Kavanagh.

Please note that FIG. 1 of Kavanagh does not, in fact, disclose a safety glazing structure comprising two glass carrier layers as indicated in the Official Action. Rather, glass panels are not shown in FIG. 1 (col. 2, lines 64-66 of Kavanagh). Rather, the layers designated by reference numerals 14 and 16 in FIG. 1 are layers of plasticized polyvinyl butyral (column 3, lines 6-10 of Kavanagh).

Claims 36 and 39 depend from Claim 30 and are therefore also not anticipated by Kavanagh for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 30.

Claim 40 as amended is directed to a curved laminated automotive glazing panel comprising “ . . . a solar control coating layer comprising a coating stack, said solar control coating layer positioned at the convex internal surface of the glazing panel . . . said coating stack having at least two spaced sputtered silver containing layers, *wherein the solar control coating layer is sputter deposited on a surface of a first substantially flat sheet of glazing material* which is subsequently bent such that the solar control coating layer is at a convex surface of said first sheet of glazing material”. Kavanagh does not disclose a laminated glazing panel as set forth in Claim 40 comprising a solar control coating layer *sputter deposited on a surface of a glazing*

material. Rather, in Kavanagh, the solar control layer is adhesively bonded to the glazing material via an interposed polyvinyl butyral layer (see, for example, column 7, lines 45-48 of Kavanagh). Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 40 is not anticipated by Kavanagh.

Claim 49 depends from Claim 40 and is therefore also not anticipated by Kavanagh for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 40.

In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 32 and 42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kavanagh. This rejection, which appears on pages 2-3, numbered paragraph 4 of the Official Action, is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

As set forth above, Kavanagh fails to teach or reasonably suggest a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 40 or a method of manufacturing a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 30. Claims 32 and 42 depend from Claims 30 and 40, respectively. Further, this rejection relies upon the rationale set forth above for the rejection of Claims 30, 36, 39, 40 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 32 and 42 are patentable over Kavanagh.

In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 32, 33, 42 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kavanagh in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,128,513 to Byars et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Byars"). This rejection, which appears on pages 3-4, numbered paragraph 5 of the Official Action, is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

As set forth above, Kavanagh fails to teach or reasonably suggest a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 40 or a method of manufacturing a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 30. Claims 32 and 33 depend either directly or indirectly from Claim 30 and Claims 42 and 43 depend either directly or indirectly from Claim 40. Further, the Official Action has pointed to no teaching in Byars which remedies the above noted deficiencies of Kavanagh. In particular, Byars is relied upon in the Official Action for the teaching of an electrically heated windshield having bus bars. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 32, 33, 42 and 43 are patentable over Kavanagh in view of Byars.

In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 38 and 48 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kavanagh in view of Byars as applied to claims 32 and 42 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,939,348 issued to Criss (hereinafter referred to as “Criss”)¹. This rejection, which appears on page 4, numbered paragraph 6 of the Official Action, is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

As set forth above, Kavanagh fails to teach or reasonably suggest a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 40 or a method of manufacturing a glazing panel as set forth in Claim 30. Claims 38 and 48 depend indirectly from Claims 30 and 40, respectively. Further, the Official Action has pointed to no teaching in either of Byars or Criss which remedies the above noted deficiencies of Kavanagh. In particular, Criss is relied upon in the Official Action for the teaching of an electrically heated windshield having an opaque border. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 38 and 48 are patentable over Kavanagh in view of Byars.

¹ Please note that the Official Action mistakenly cites the Criss reference as U.S. Patent No. 5,128,153 when, in fact, the correct patent number is U.S. Patent No. 4,939,348.

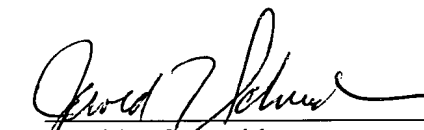
In view of the above, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that all of the pending claims of this application are now in condition for allowance and respectfully request that the Examiner take action indicating the same. If any points remain at issue, however, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

PIPER RUDNICK LLP



Gerald I. Schneider
Registration No. 24,765
Attorney of Record

1200 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-2412
Telephone No. (202) 861-3900
Facsimile No. (202) 223-2085

Christopher W. Raimund
Registration No. 47,258